EIGHTEENTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (1994-95)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING)

[Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture (1993-94) (Tenth Lok Sabha) on Annual Report (1992-93) of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying]

Presented to Lok Sabha on 24 MAR 1995
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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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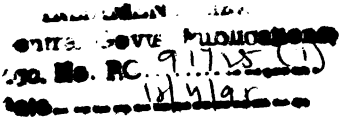

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1994-95)

Shri Nitish Kumar – *Chairman*

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3. Shri Birbal
4. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
5. Shri G. Ganga Reddy
6. Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope
7. Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak
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SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Roli Srivastava – *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.D.T. Achary – *Director*
3. Shri S. Bal Shekar – *Under Secretary*

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* Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 22.8.94

** Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 21.4.94

*** Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 29.7.94

**** Nominated to the Committee *w.e.f.* 16.11.94

COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEE 'C'

1. Shri Tara Singh – *Convenor*
2. Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian – *Alternate Convenor*
3. Shri Channaiah Odeyar
4. Kum. Uma Bharati
5. Dr. Bapu Kaldate
6. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
7. Kum. Pushpa Devi Singh
8. Shri Govindrao Nikam

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1994-95) having been authorised by the Committee to submit Report on their behalf, present this 18th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (1993-94) (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Annual Report (1992-93) of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. The Fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 21st December, 1993 and contained twenty one (21) observations/recommendations. The Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report.

3. The Sub-Committee 'C' in its meeting held on 22nd September, 1994 considered the action taken replies furnished by the Government and decided to place the action taken replies before the main Committee for their consideration. However, the Committee on consideration of the replies of the Government in its 56th sitting held on 8th November, 1994 decided to take evidence of the Secretary of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying to seek clarifications on certain inadequacies and incomplete replies submitted by the Government. The Joint Secretary of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying was examined in the Committee's 57th sitting on 23rd November, 1994. He also promised to submit revised action taken replies to the points raised by the Members of the Committee. The Sub-Committee in its meeting held on 19th January, 1995 considered the modified/revised action taken replies and approved the Draft Action Taken Report and decided to place the same before the main Committee for final approval.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the 18th Report at their sitting held on 13th February, 1995.

5. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on recommendations/ observations contained in the 4th Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix II.

NEW DELHI;
16 March, 1995
25 Phalguna, 1916 (Saka)

NITISH KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1 This Report of the Committee on Agriculture deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of Standing Committee on Agriculture (1993-94) on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 21st December, 1993.

1.2 Action Taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorised as follows :-

(i) Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by the Government :-

Para Nos. 1.12, 1.19, 1.24, 1.25, 1.27, 1.29, 1.30, 1.33, 1.35, 1.38(i), 1.38(ii), 1.42, 1.46(i), 1.46(ii), 2.12, 2.18, 2.20, Para 2 at Page 17 (Total 18) (Included in Chapter II of the Report)

(ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies :-

Para No. 2.6 (Total 1) (Included in Chapter III of the Report)

(iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which reply of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:-

Para Nos. 1.16, 2.14 (Total 2) (Included in Chapter IV of the Report)

1.3 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the recommendations contained in their Fourth Report in the succeeding paragraphs.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.16)

1.4 In Para 1.16 of the Fourth Report, the Committee have made the following observations about bull production in Central Cattle Breeding Farms:

> "The Committee are not aware what steps/measures have been envisaged for large scale breeding. How many bulls would be produced by such large scale breeding? What was outlay for the last year and for this year? Whether the functioning of the Cattle Farms has been reviewed? What scientific methods are to be used; should have been made in the Annual Report so as to judge the progress of these farms. The setting up of the

Koraput Frozen Semen and Embryo Transfer Laboratory will be completed by the end of 1994-95. The department has admitted that there is slight delay in getting the equipments imported. The Committee would like the work to be expedited and action taken reported."

1.5 The Government in their action taken reply have stated as under in respect of the above observation :

"The Cattle and Buffalo bull calves/bulls produced at the Central Cattle Breeding Farms are supplied for large scale breeding to the State Governments on their demands for use in their artificial insemination programmes. Some bulls are also supplied for natural breeding. Outstanding bulls of the farm are transferred to frozen semen production and training institute, Hesserghatta for production of frozen semen and supplying to the States and U.Ts. for large scale breeding.

Central Cattle Breeding Farms produced 344 and 357 bull calves during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. The target of bulls production for 1994-95 is 300 bull calves.

The outlays in respect of Central Cattle Breeding Farms for the last three years are given below :–

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1992-93	275.00
1993-94	298.00
1994-95	313.00

Functioning of the Cattle Breeding Farms was reviewed by an Expert Committee in 1984 and by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.V. Giri then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture in 1988.

Production of bulls by selective Breeding/Cross Breeding and sire evaluation by progeny testing are followed in the Cattle Breeding Farms.

Some of the equipments for setting up of the Frozen Semen and Embryo Transfer Laboratory, Koraput were imported during 1992-93. Orders for import of rest of equipments have been placed during 1993-94. The consignment of the equipments has been sent by ship. They are expected to reach and laboratory to be operational during the year."

1.6 The Committee, while considering the draft report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee in their sitting held on 8th November, 1994 found the above reply of the Government unsatisfactory.

The Committee observed that there was a fall in the target fixed for bull production in 1994-95 as compared to the previous years. The Committee felt that the reasons for the drop in the target has to be sufficiently explained in the reply. Noting that already some schemes for central assistance for Cattle Breeding have been discontinued and also there was drop in the target for bull production, the Committee observed that the reply should explain as to how the Government proposed to meet the demand for better quality bulls.

1.7 The Committee also found that the replies of the Government in respect of some more recommendations not satisfactory and therefore they decided to take evidence of the representatives of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying to seek clarifications on the inadequacies in the replies of the Government. Accordingly, the evidence was taken on 23 November, 1994.

1.8 Explaining the reason as to why a low target of 300 bull calves was set for 1994-95 as against a target of 357 fixed for the previous year – 1993-94 and the steps taken to meet the demand for better quality bulls, the Ministry of Agriculture informed the Committee in a written note as under :

> "The achievement of bull calf production during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was 344 and 357 respectively against the target of 226 bull calves per year. The target for the year 1994-95 has been fixed on the basis of availability of breedable females during the year, calving rate, sex ratio and self mortality etc. As such the target has been raised from 226 to 300.
>
> Apart from the efforts made by the Central Farms to produce quality bull calves, the Government has taken up a National Bull Production Programme (NBPP) as Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme under which Cattle Breeding Farms of State Governments and those run by Non-Government Organisations are assisted and strengthened for production of good quality bulls."

1.9 About the objectives of the National Bull Production Programme it was further added in the note as under:

a. Major objectives of the National Bull Production Programme are:

i. Production of Progeny Tested Bulls of indigenous breeds of cattle namely, Hariana, Gir, Kankrej and Sahiwal.

ii. Involvement of non-Governmental Organisations in Progeny testing of indigenous cattle breeds;

iii. Introduction of Embryo Transfer Technology to augment production of quality bulls of Hariana, Gir, Kankrej, Red Sindhi and Sahiwal;

iv. Conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle, buffaloes and Mithun by way of strengthening State Livestock farms; and

v. Discouraging use of scrub bulls and their mass castration.

b. The broad features of the revamped scheme are:

i. Utilisation of resources of State Governments/Gaushalas and other NGOs towards production of progeny tested bulls *i.e.* bulls of known genetic worth and their wider use through frozen semen technology; and

ii. Incorporation of a component of Embryo Transfer to make use of Genetic worth of elite dams as well as quality bulls and utilize the technology for production of large number of high quality bulls as 5 centres.

"Under the revised scheme of 'National Bull Production Programme' introduced in 1993-94, the State Governments are being assisted for overall development of specified indigenous breeds of Cattle at State Cattle Breeding Farms. Therefore, they can produce as many bulls as necessary including replacement of old bulls."

1.10 The Committee have been further informed that the following measures were adopted to improve the functioning of Central Cattle Breeding Farms in pursuance of certain recommendations made by a Committee appointed in 1988 for evaluating the work of the Central Farms under the Chairmanship of the then Additional Secretary in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying :

1. Irrigation facilities are being created by execution of lift irrigation project and construction/repair of dug wells/bore wells.

2. Production performance has been improved by taking up better management practices and production of quality fodder.

3. The State Governments have been persuaded to procure high pedigree bulls from the Central Cattle Breeding Farms.

4. Cross Bred Bull Production Programme has been taken up. Elite Tharparkar and Red Sindhi cows have been selected for pure breeding.

5. The Central Cattle Breeding Farms Alamadhi and Suratgarh have been associated with Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Progeny testing.

6. The herd strength has been rationalised.

1.11 The Committee have been further informed that efforts are being made to maintain nucleus herds at the Central Cattle Breeding Farms by genetic improvement for high productivity. Frozen semen of high pedigree bulls and proven exotic bulls are used for breeding the animals in order to produce high quality bull calves to supply to the States and UTs.

1.12 When the Committee sought to know as to how the Government would justify an expenditure of nearly Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh for the production and supply of one bull by the Central Cattle Breeding Farms, the Government explained in a written note that the total expenditure during the first two years of the current Plan period is Rs. 415 lakhs (1992-93) and Rs. 509 lakhs (1993-94). The expenditure includes capital cost of equipments, buildings and for fodder seed production. The farm also had receipts on account of sale of milk, animals, fodder seed etc. to the tune of Rs. 106 lakhs and 212 lakhs in 1992-93. The cost of bull production is worked out on the basis of the expenditure incurred on rearing of bull calves till the age at sale. The cost of bull calves (book value) at the farms varies from Rs. 158 to 12706 depending on the breed and age of bull calf and also mothers' lactation yield.

1.13 The Committee pointed out that the component on providing resources to the States for procurement of bulls has been discontinued under the New Bull Production Programme and desired to know whether this would affect the cattle/ buffalo breeding programme in the country. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying informed the Committee in a written note that the large farms and gaushalas which are being involved in progeny testing programme will be utilizing their existing herd strength to make an Associated Herd Testing Programme viable. These would not require financial assistance for procurement of bulls. These would rather produce bulls on continuous basis which can be used by small farms for upgrading their stock. Therefore, discontinuation of earlier component of providing assistance for replacement of bulls is not adversely affecting the breeding programme of the country. It may further be stated that the proposals received for replacement of bulls for the last three years before the discontinuation of the component were very few and the amount provided for the replacement of bulls (No) was very meagre as is evident from the figures given below :

Year	Name of the States provided funds	No. of bulls for replace-ment	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	Himachal Pradesh	25	0.75
	Orissa	125	3.75
	Uttar Pradesh	300	9.00
1992-93	Arunachal Pradesh	60	0.90
	Rajasthan	50	1.00
	Kerala	25	0.25
	Uttar Pradesh	400	12.00

1.14 In reply to a question the need to review the breeding policy for cattle and buffaloes the Committee have been informed that a working group of experts has been constituted in 1992 to review the Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Policy.

1.15 The Committee pointed out that at present the availability of quality bulls in the country is just one or two per block and desired to know the steps taken by the Government to make available quality bulls in each of the 5 lakh villages in the country. The Committee also desired to know the targets fixed by the States for production of quality bulls in view of the limited availability of quality bulls.

The Government in their reply have stated as under :–

> "We have no information on the targets fixed by the State Governments on production of quality bulls. However, we have addressed the State Governments on this issue. While extending assistance to State Governments under National Bull Production Programme we do not fix targets for bull production for the State as a whole. So far as providing quality bulls to every village in the country is concerned, an action plan will emerge after review of the breeding policy is completed."

1.16 The Committee pointed out that there is a need to have a country-wide survey to determine the present availability and future requirements of bulls of different breeds so that the programmes for production of quality bulls is matched suitably with the demand for quality bulls. The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying in their reply have stated that the Department has taken up a programme for evolving a National Livestock Policy (NLP) under which multi-disciplinary studies are being made. The NLP will have a component to consider the requirement of bulls of different breeds consistent with socio-economic and cultural needs of the people as well as their departments. The NLP will also suggest programmes for production of quality bulls.

1.17 The Committee note that the Union Government has taken up a National Bull Production Programme (NBPP) as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme under which Cattle Breeding Farms of State Governments and those run by Non-Governmental Organisations are assisted and strengthened for production of good quality bulls. Apart from this, the Union Government themselves make efforts to produce quality bull calves in their Central Cattle Breeding Farms. However, the Committee are surprised to note that the Union Government have been extending assistance to State Governments under NBPP without even knowing the targets fixed by the State Governments for production of quality bulls. The Committee also observed that the Government do not have any country-wide data about the total availability of quality bulls at present and the future requirements of bulls of different breeds. The Committee note that at present there is no action plan available

with the Government to provide quality bulls in each of the five lakh villages in the country, although there are hardly not more than two quality bulls now available in each block in the country. The Committee also note that even the assessment about the requirement of quality bulls would be made as a part of the programme for evolving a National Livestock Policy for which no time-frame appears to have been fixed. The Committee have been informed that any action plan to provide quality bulls for every village in the country could emerge only after a review of the Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Policy by a working group of experts which has been constituted in 1992. Going through the facts placed before the Committee in the matter, the Committee are of the opinion that the entire question of providing quality bulls has not been dealt with in a systematic manner by the Government, as the Government are not even in possession of the basic data about the requirement of quality bulls and every aspect of the problem appears to be linked to eternal reviews of policies and attempts to formulate National Livestock Policy which do not have any time-frame. The Committee find that even after a lapse of two years, the review of the Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Policy has not been completed by the Working Group of Experts which was constituted in 1992. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should direct the Working Group of Experts on Review of Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Policy to complete their task within a period of three months and submit their report for urgent action by the Government within a period or another three months and submit a report to the Committee on the matter. The Committee also recommend that an action plan should be drawn up immediately by the Government to make available in every village atleast a few quality bulls for the purpose of breeding. The Committee further urge the Government to finalise the proposed National Livestock Policy within a period of three months so that meaningful programmes could be finalised and taken up for implementation to achieve concrete results in livestock development.

Recommendation (Para No. 2.14)

1.18 While considering the position relating to demand for milk in Delhi as reported in the Annual Report of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying the Committee noted in their Fourth Report that the total estimated demand for milk in Delhi was about 25 lakh liters per day and both DMS and Mother Dairy were supplying only 10.5 lakh liters of milk per day. Thus, there was wide gap between demand and supply. Since, there was wide gap between demand and supply of milk and the average quantity of milk sold during 1992-93 (upto September 1992) by DMS was just 4.36 lakh liters per day, the Committee did not find any mention in the Annual Report as to how much supply of milk would be increased by opening new milk booths so that the gap might be bridged.

1.19 In their reply, the Government have informed that the DMS and Mother Dairy account for around 40 to 45 per cent of the total market share as stated in the report. The NDDB is constructing another dairy in Greater Noida with a capacity of 6 lakh liters per day on behalf of U.P. Co-operative Dairy Federation. There is a strong presence of private sector dairies also which are supplying milk to the citizens of Delhi. As such there is no gap in the supply of milk since between the co-operative sector, DMS and the private sector the demand is fully met. In so far as opening of new booths is concerned, it may be mentioned that new booths are opened with due regard to the convenience of the consumers and not on exclusive commercial consideration.

1.20 The Committee are unable to agree with the contention of the Ministry that the demand of milk in Delhi is fully met. They are also unhappy with the vague reply furnished by the Ministry in regard to opening of new booths by DMS. The Committee reiterate that steps should be taken to increase the supply of milk and new booths may be opened by DMS for convenience of the consumers.

Implementation of Recommendations

1.21 The Committee would like to emphasise that the greatest importance has to be attached to the implementation of the recommendations by Government. They, therefore, expect that Government would implement such recommendations expeditiously. In case, it is not possible to implement any recommendations in letter and spirit for any reasons, the matter should be reported to the Committee in time with reasons for a non-implementation.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No. 1.12)

2.1 The Department has admitted that they would be able to produce sufficient number of bulls by these programmes. But the Committee are still unaware about the annual targets fixed for bull production as well as for the Eighth Plan. Mere mentioning about the requirement is not sufficient. In the absence of fixed targets, the Committee is unable to know whether the achievements in this direction are upto the expectation or not. Surely kind of planning must have been formulated which envisages the targets for Eighth Plan and Annual Plans so that bull production programme could be covered within a time-frame. The Department has only stated that 'accordingly targets have been fixed for production of bulls'. But what the targets are have not been made clear to the Committee.

Reply of the Government

2.2 Under the National Bull Production Programme administered by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, the number of bulls to be produced annually is 1800 when all the projects are fully operational. In addition, there are programmes for production of bulls administered by other agencies such as the State Governments, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the National Dairy Development Board, which have been requested to provide information on targets for their programmes.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.19)

2.3 The Committee are of the opinion that the information as contained in Annual Report does not make clear whether any survey and study has been carried out or is proposed to be carried out. It does not state how many farmers have been provided incentives and whether advice to form associations has made any impact on farmers.

Reply of the Government

2.4 Survey for identifying elite cows and buffaloes in their breeding tracts, recording the milk production and registration of the elite animals confirming the specific breed characterize and prescribe production level are the activities of the Central Herd Registration Schemes. Milk Recorders working under the scheme carry out survey throughout the year and add new animals under registration

programmes. During 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 owners (Farmers/Breeders) of 1592, 2609 and 3061 or elite cows and buffaloes were provided Rs. 2.30 lakhs, Rs. 4.31 lakhs and Rs. 4.35 lakhs respectively as incentive for rearing and producing the high yielding indigenous animals. With the initiatives and technical guidance of the Central Scheme, Shri Gir and Kankroj Gopalak Sahkari Sangh Limited (Breeder's Association) has been set up by the farmers in Gujarat. The Association promotes the breeders' interests by rearing high productive animals by adoption of scientific management practices.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.24)

2.5 The Committee is concerned over the fact of non-furnishing of utilisation certificate by the States and direct that such instances should be brought out in the Annual Report.

Reply of the Government

2.6 Bihar was the only State which did not provide certificate of utilisation of an amount of Rs. 118.00 lakhs released during the Sixth Plan. The utilisation certificate for the entire amount has been obtained in March, 1994. Such instances will, in future, be brought out in Annual Report.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.25)

2.7 Ten State farms have been assisted during 1992-93 under this programme (National Bull Production Programme), but nothing has been stated about the gaushalas assisted in the Annual Report. Further, it has been stated in the Annual Report that State Governments are also being assisted for the purchase of bulls of indigenous breeds. However, it has not been made clear that how many States have been assisted and how are proposed to be assisted. The report does not specify how many old bulls have been replaced and how many would be replaced during the current year.

Reply of the Government

2.8 During 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 3.42 lakhs was provided as assistance to 10 gaushalas in Uttar Pradesh through the State Government.

2.9 An amount of Rs. 50.05 lakhs was provided to farms in 8 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) for strengthening of infrastructure facilities. The scheme has subsequently been modified and merged with the National Bull Production Programme from 1993-94. Accordingly, no further States are proposed to be assisted for purchase of bulls on the earlier pattern.

2.10 During the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was provided to

the Government of Uttar Pradesh for replacement of 400 bulls of indigenous breeds. Funds were also provided to Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kerala for purchase and supply of 60, 50 and 25 bulls respectively (totalling 135 bulls) of indigenous breeds.

2.11 This component has been discontinued from 1993-94. Assistance is not being provided by this Department now for replacement of old bulls.

2.12 The reply of the Government was considered by the Committee in its sitting held on 23.11.94. When asked about the discontinuance of the scheme of providing resources to the States for procurement of bulls and its impact on the cattle breeding programme in the country, the Department of Animal Husbandary & Dairying stated in a note as under:

> "The large farms and gaushalas which are being involved in progeny testing programme will be utilizing their existing herd strength to make an Associated Herd Testing Programme viable. These would not require financial assistance for procurement of bulls. These would rather produce bulls on continuous basis which can be used by small farms for upgrading their stock. Therefore, discontinuation of earlier component of providing assistance for replacement of bulls is not adversely affecting the breeding programme of the country. It may further be stated that the proposals received for replacement of bulls for the last three years before the discontinuation of the component were very few and the amount provided for the replacement of bulls (No) was very meagre as is evident from the figures given below:

Year	Name of the States provided funds	No. of bulls for replacement	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	Himachal Pradesh	25	0.75
	Orissa	125	3.75
	Uttar Pradesh	300	9.00
1992-93	Arunachal Pradesh	60	0.90
	Rajasthan	50	1.00
	Kerala	25	0.25
	Uttar Pradesh	400	12.00

Recommendation (Para No. 1.27)

2.13 The Committee note that Deptt. does not have even preliminary information with respect to draught animal. They would like to know the kind of development the Deptt. could have done in this regard during 1992-93 which has not been specified in the Annual Report. The Committee would, therefore, like that the programme, their achievement etc. should be highlighted in the annual report. The Committee strongly feel that subject of draught animal should be given to the Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying in order to avoid duplicity of work as both the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy and Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying are engaged in the same subject.

Reply of the Government

2.14 As far as preliminary information with respect to draught animal is concerned, it may be stated that a Working Group with Animal Husbandry Commissioner as the Chairman and JC(CBF) as Member-Secretary had been constituted to find out the capability of Draught Animal Power (DAP) and integration of DAP into overall breeding policy. These have been circulated to the State Govts. for their views/comments. The Department has also commissioned in January, 1994 a comprehensive study of DAP and steps required to improve the availability of DAP. The report is still awaited. Under the scheme 'National Bull Production Programme' 5 draught breeds such as Nagore, Malvi, Khilar, Amritmahal, Kangayam and 2 dual purpose breeds i.e. Haryana and Kankraj have been identified for development. Assistance of Rs. 219.1 lakhs for Haryana breed have been provided to U.P. (Rs. 33.0 lakhs) and Haryana (Rs. 186.1 lakhs) & Rs. 186.0 lakhs have been provided to Gujarat for Kankraj breed during 1993-94.

2.15 The Programme achievements etc. will be highlighted in future Annual Reports as recommended by the Committee.

2.16 Consideration of this recommendation requires Inter-Ministerial consultation which has been initiated.

2.17 The Committee in their sitting held on 23rd November, 1994 noted the efforts of the Government in initiating an interministerial consultation on the avoidance of duplicity of work on Animal Husbandry & Dairying between the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy & the Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The Committee wanted to know the results of the consultations.

2.18 The Government have furnished the following reply in a written note:

> "Reply has been received from Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy. They have informed that since the subject of 'Animal & Human Energy' has been assigned to that Ministry with the objective of having

comprehensive approach to programmes on new and renewable sources of energy which include both Animal and human energy, the subject should remain with MNES. They have also informed that the programme will be implemented in close consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned Ministries and organisations."

2.19 In addition to the above information, the Committee has been informed of the following measures initiated by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for improving the effectiveness and productivity of Draught Animal Power (DAP):–

(a) the following projects have been sponsored during the first three years of the VIIIth Plan:

  i. Popularisation of improved bullock carts in Andhra Pradesh;

  ii. Preparation of report on programme and policies on Draught Animal Power (DAP); and

  iii. National Conference on D.A.P. Systems.

(b) A review of progress made by the Organisation to which a study to evolve a comprehensive approach towards DAP was entrusted has recently been made by the Department. The study is still in progress and is likely to be completed in a few months.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.29)

2.20 No doubt, considerable egg production level has increased over the past years, yet the availability of egg per capita in the country is not equal. In some parts, it is very high such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu whereas in some States like Bihar, UP etc., it is very low. Therefore, there is need to step up production level of eggs so a scheme such as mid-day meal for school children on national level could be launched which will eradicate malnutrition among the growing children.

Reply of the Government

2.21 Various polutry development programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments primarily aim at increasing the egg and poultry meat production. The Central Poultry Breeding Farms set up by this Department at Hesserghatta (Bangalore), Bombay and Bhubaneswar are engaged in the production and supply of egg chicken to the public and the private sector organisations, in all the States and the Union Territories including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which will help in increasing egg production. The scheme for inclusion of egg in mid-day meal for school going children is being implemented by the State Governments. The Minister of State in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying,

Ministry of Agriculture has addressed the Chief Ministers of the States requesting them to include eggs in the mid-day meal programmes.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.30)

2.22 The Committee further noted that the mid-day meal scheme should be continued by increasing egg production which should be pursued vigorously.

2.23 The Committee find that no concerted efforts are being made in the four Eastern States in the Annual Report. The Committee are of the opinion that when the Department has full knowledge about the low per capita availability of eggs then there is no rationale why the same fact can not be indicated in the Annual Report. The Committee would, therefore, like to know what steps have been taken to increase egg production and how far per capita availability would be increased.

Reply of the Government

2.24 A scheme for the establishment of poultry complexes by the educated unemployed in the Eastern States of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim (as also Madhya Pradesh) has prepared by this Department and the Planning Commission has agreed to it in principle. A provision of Rs. 3.46 crores is envisaged for the scheme which on completion is expected *inter alia*, to increase egg availability in the Eastern States by approximately 22.5 million eggs per year.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.33)

2.25 The Committee feel that the production of Maize which the Department claims to be a sufficient need effective distributing and procuring agencies, which could keep up regular supply of maize to the Poultry farmers.

Reply of the Government

2.26 The production of maize during 1993-94 is estimated to be 10.6 million tonnes*. The requirement of maize for the poultry sector is estimated to be 1.5 million tonnes.

2.27 The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) undertakes procurement and distribution of maize as a commercial operation and makes it available *inter alia* to the Poultry Sector.

2.28 There is a feed grade maize which is allowed to be imported in actual user condition, subject to registration of the import contract/letter of credit with the NAFED.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.35)

2.29 The Committee note that on the one hand Annual Report itself indicate the importance of poultry as it provides additional income and job opportunities especially to the weaker sections of the society and on the other hand Department feels that the setting up of regional feed analytical laboratories is not necessary since weaker section and tribal people residing in the remote villages have small size poultry farms and purchase poultry feed directly from State Government/ public sector organisations. The State Government and public sector organisation in turn purchase quality feed from regional feed analytical laboratories of the Government of India which the Department has conceded, is not adequate for the whole country. The Committee are of the opinion that when regional laboratories are not adequate, it is evident that state/public sector from where weaker section or tribals purchase feed would not be capable of fulfilling the demand of quality feed. The Committee feel that a regional laboratory should be set up for the weaker section and tribal people, as they are largely associated with poultry sector.

Reply of the Government

2.30 The establishment of Regional Laboratories in villages and remote areas will have to be correlated with the availability of feed manufactured and sold in those areas to avoid creation of idle capacity. Necessary studies in this regard are being initiated. Information is being collected from Compound Livestock Food Manufacturers Association (CLFMA) about location of food mills in remote areas as also facilities for food Analytical Laboratories to assess the need for the establishment of Regional Laboratories in those areas to avoid creation of idle facilities. The information is still awaited. Efforts are also being made to get such information from State Governments and NCDC.

Recommendations [Para No. 1.38(i)]

2.31 The Committee feel that if the poultry sector is to be made export oriented it is essential that emphasis is to be laid on providing some kind of subsidy so as to compete in international market, increase production base, provide concession in import duty as also setting up of an apex body like NPDB. The Committee feel that NPDB should be set up which should be, among other things, entrusted with the task of identifying constraints as well as suggesting the means to cope with such constraints so as to boost export possibilities of poultry sector.

Reply of the Government

2.32 A detailed scheme has been prepared by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for the establishment of a National Poultry Development Board involving an outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores.

Recommendation [Para No. 1.38(ii)]

2.33 The Committee find that poultry has neither been given the status of Agriculture nor of industry and as a result poultry sector suffers from high input and service cost. The Committee would like this sector to be accorded the status of Agriculture and matter pursued with the States to make poultry a viable profession.

Reply of the Government

2.34 As poultry is a State subject, this Department is actively pursuing with the various State Governments the issue of treating poultry farming on a par with agriculture for the purpose of electricity tariff, labour and land laws, institutional finance, sales tax, octroi etc. Some States have stated that they are already treating poultry farming on a par with agriculture. Some others have given concessions of varying nature. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments.

Recommendation (Para No. 1.42)

2.35 The Committee would like that a Working Group be constituted with representatives of concerned authorities in order to have an effective coordination in carrying out modernisation of slaughter houses.

Reply of the Government

2.36 A suitable Working Group for effective coordination of the modernisation programme has been constituted with the following composition, namely:–

(i)	Animal Husbandry Commissioner	Chairman
(ii)	Financial Adviser	Member
(iii)	Joint Commissioner (Meat & Meat Products)	Member
(iv)	Adviser (Agriculture) Planning Commission (or his nominee)	Member
(v-vii)	Representatives of the State Governments/ the Municipal Body/the Project Implementing Agency	Members

(viii)	Assistant Commissioner (Carcass Utilization)	Member-Secretary

2.37 The Working Group monitor the implementation of the projects for the modernization of slaughter houses and the establishment of carcass utilization centres for which financial assistance is provided by the Central Government and ensure their implementation in accordance with the time schedule and within the cost estimates of the sanctioned project. The Working Group also identify the constraints, if any, in the timely implementation of the projects and recommend suitable measures for the removal of such constraints.

Recommendation [Para No. 1.46(i)]

2.38 The Committee is informed that providing health cover is entirely the responsibility of the States. The Committee are of the opinion that some responsibility should also be shared by the Central Government, at least to ensure that the assistance which they have been providing to the States is properly utilised. The Committee further note that the measures undertaken by the Department as stated in its Annual Report (1992-93) for strengthening veterinary services would not be successful if it is entirely left to the States and no proper monitoring is done by the Central Government.

Reply of the Government

2.39 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying provides assistance to the State Governments to supplement their health programmes for control of Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth disease, T.B., Rabies, Brucellosis and Pullorum.

2.40 To ensure proper utilisation of funds and implementation of the schemes, the Department has prescribed a new format for getting on a regular basis, detailed information from the State Governments about the progress of implementation with scheme-wise/area-wise data of species covered.

2.41 A National Level Advisory Committee on Control of Animal diseases has been set up. The Committee is charged *inter alia*, with the task of reviewing current animal disease control measures and advising the Government on strategies and priorities necessary for control/eradication of animal diseases.

Recommendation [Para No. 1.46(ii)]

2.42 The Committee are of the opinion that a body is necessary to be set up to find out the requirement of Veterinary Hospitals, availability of infrastructure therein, availability of doctors and to suggest how the Veterinary Hospitals function effectively and to formulate a suitable strategy.

Reply of the Government

2.43 As desired by the Standing Committee a Body is being constituted to study existing hospital facilities with the infrastructure and available manpower in the States and to suggest as to how the existing hospitals can function more efficiently. The body will have representation from the State Governments, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Veterinary Council of India and the Veterinary Colleges, besides the Central Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

2.44 The Committee have concluded that there is need for the regulation of milk and milk products particularly in view of the fact that the total milk production is not being procured by NDDB and other Governmental agencies. Therefore, much of the milk produced has not been fully utilized. The Committee is also of the view that the opening of Dairy Plants should be allowed to the private sector in areas where NDDB & other governmental agencies are not capable in procuring the entire milk production. The Committee would also like that the facts may also be indicated in the Annual Report regarding coverage of villages in each District, the procurement of milk out of the total production of milk in each district under Operation Flood so as to assess that how far the Anand Pattern of Dairy has been successful. The Committee, further, feel that the assessment of the requirement of milk by 2000 AD or 2010 should be indicated and what action plan has been formulated to achieve that requirement should also be highlighted in order to augment the progress in milk production and efforts should be made to make Dairy as an economically viable profession.

Reply of the Government

2.45 The Milk and Milk Products Order (MMPO) 1992 aims at promoting an orderly growth of the dairy sector. The MMPO aims to provide opportunities to both the cooperative and private sector to install new and expand the existing capacities in accordance with the availability of surplus milk and to stimulate milk production. As of date, under MMPO, registration has been given to 31 private sector units and 114 cooperative dairies.

2.46 The Annual Report of the Department for 1994-95 would carry the information regarding the coverage of villages in districts and procurement of milk. The Department is assessing the situation for collecting relevant data and statistics so as to provide district-wise milk production on annual basis. At present there is no monitoring system to provide this information on a regular basis.

2.47 The National Commission on Agriculture had estimated the consumer demand of milk as 49.3 million MT (low) and 64.4 million MT (high) by

2000 AD. Based on the nutritional requirement of 220 gms per capita, recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research/National Institute of Nutrition, and considering that the population by 2000 AD would be 983 million (as per projection of Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Sept. 1993) it is estimated that consumer requirement of milk by 2000 AD would be 78.9 million MT. With the current rate of growth in milk production at 5 per cent per annum, it is estimated that by 2000 AD, India would be producing around 81.30 million MT of milk.

2.48 To achieve the projected target of milk production, the strategies being adopted are as follows:

(1) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their hometracts and upgrading in other selected areas;

(2) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds;

(3) Genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and ungrading of non-descript buffaloes in other areas for improvement in milk yields;

(4) Development of feed and fooder resources;

(5) Organisation of effective animal health service to support the production programme; and

(6) Implementation of Operation Flood Programme.

Recommendation (Para No. 2.18)

2.49 The Committee is of the opinion that a Committee should be set up to review the functioning of DMS and in the light of findings, efficiency of DMS should be improved so as to reduce losses.

Reply of the Government

2.50 The Department has set up three single member bodies to review the functioning of DMS. These studies are on following subject:

(i) to identify the weak spots in the milk distribution systems in depth to evolve a system for achieving more efficient distribution system and make recommendations for making the system more market oriented.

(ii) to examine the need and extent of computerisation in DMS.

(iii) to evolve the existing internal control systems and procedures and arrive at suitable recommendations for toning up the working of DMS.

2.51 The reports on the first and the second studies have been received and are being implemented.

2.52 It might be pointed out the budgetary support being made available to the DMS has been reduced substantially over the last three years from Rs. 35.12 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 33.18 crores in 1992-93 and about Rs. 15.00 crores in 1993-94. For the current year it is likely to be within Rs. 5.00 crores. The corrective measures which have been initiated to make DMS efficient are at Annexure.

Recommendation (Para No. 2.20)

2.53 The Committee would like to stress that the Annual Report should contain information in detail about the working of DMS.

Reply of the Government

2.54 Noted for compliance. Necessary information will be included in the Annual Report for the year 1994-95.

Recommendation (Para No. 2, Page 17)

2.55 The Committee have also been informed that the Government of India is in the process of reviewing and making some changes, if needed in the Breeding Policy with respect to which Government view paper has already been circulated to all the States. However, representative of the Department added during the course of examination that there has been a change in the global perception in the Breeding Policy due to the Dunkel Draft. The present paper does not take note of the Dunkel Draft. He has stated that indigenous cattle have not been taken care of for scientific research due to restricted fund at their disposal. Since much scientific research has not been done on indigenous cattle, they are unable to know those which are to be patented and preserved. Department of Animal Husbandry apprehend that in the event of Holestein Friesan bull being patented in U.K. under Dunkel Draft, it is certain that India's interest would suffer.

2.56 The Committee note that two things are very important which need utmost attention: (i) Research and (ii) financial support if interest of India is to be safeguarded. The Committee observe that greater emphasis should be given to indigenous strains by stepping up scientific research to develop indigenous cattle which have special genes for disease resistance, tropical adaptability and temperature sensitivity. The Committee, therefore, recommend that financial support should be increased for scientific research for indigenous cattle so that their productivity could be increased and over dependence on foreign strain could be reduced.

Reply of Government

2.57 The Project Directorate on Cattle of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated work on improvement of indigenous cattle breeds which are thought to have genes for disease resistance, tropical adaptability and temperature sensitivity. In the first phase, work on Hariana and Ongole was initiated during the Seventh Five Year Plan and it is being continued. Work on genetic improvement of Gir and Tharparkar has been suggested for implementation in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Work on generation of performance parameters on Kangyan, Punganur and Techur cattle in their native environment has also been taken up through the Andhra Pradesh Cess Fund Project. The National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources is involved in survey and evaluation of various cattle breeds in their native environment; under this, work on Hariana and Rathi is in progress.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is providing financial support to projects related to the improvement of indigenous cattle breeds. The year-wise outlays during the current Five Year Plan on the work initiated on improvement of indigenous cattle breeds is as follows, namely:–

(in lakhs of rupees)

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
45.29	78.12	89.35	104.70	96.29

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATION/OBSERVATION WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

Recommendation (Para No. 2.6)

3.1 The Committee find that though it has been claimed that the production of milk was so high that it could not be consumed yet even after increased production of milk minimum per capita milk availability has not been fulfilled. The Committee feel that talking of export of milk powder is not pertinent when minimum requirement of per capita milk availability is not being fulfilled. The Committee are of the opinion that stress should be laid on utilisation of increased production of milk in fulfilling the minimum requirement per capita of milk availability and only then export of milk and milk products should be allowed.

Reply of the Government

3.2 The experience regarding the export of milk products in the past has shown that the impact of the volume of export on the per capita availability of milk in the country is very negligible. For example, during 1992-93, against a total milk production of 57.78 million MT. India exported 902 MT of milk products which constitute only 0.01 per cent of the total production (on total solids basis) and would be equal to 0.02 gms per capita. Similarly during 1993-94, the exports were also very negligible at 3392 MT and constituted 0.04 per cent of the anticipated milk production of 60.83 million MT.

3.3 It may also be noted that rise in milk production has increased per capita availability of milk. While it may be desirable for the population to get the minimum requirement of milk, the purchasing power of the average population does not make it possible. At the same time, exports of dairy products would help the dairy sector to earn more. Also while on one hand milk production would expand, on the other it would be possible to pay better prices to the milk producers.

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Para 1.16)

4.1 The Committee are not aware what steps/measures have been envisaged for large scale breeding. How many bulls would be produced by such large scale breeding. What was outlay for the last year and for this year; whether the functioning of Cattle Farm has been reviewed. What scientific methods are to be used; should have been made in the Annual Report so as to judge the progress of these farms. The setting up of laboratory will be completed by the end of 1994-95. The Department has admitted that there is slight delay in getting the equipments imported. The Committee would like the work to be expedited and action taken reported.

Reply of the Government

4.2 The cattle and buffalo bull calves/bulls produced at the Central Cattle Breeding Farms are supplied for large scale breeding to the State Government on their demands for use in their artificial insemination programmes. Some bulls are also supplied for natural breeding. Outstanding bulls of the farm are transferred to frozen semen production and Training Institute, Hesserghatta for production of Frozen Semen and Supplying to the State and U.Ts. for large scale breeding.

Central Cattle Breeding Farms produced 344 and 357 bull calves during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. The target of bull production for 1994-95 is 300 bull calves. The outlays in respect of Central Cattle Breeding Farms for the last three years are given below:

Year	Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1992-93	275.00
1993-94	298.00
1994-95	313.00

Functioning of the Cattle Breeding Farm was reviewed by an Expert Committee in 1984 and by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.V. Giri, then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture in 1988.

Production of bulls by selective Breeding/cross breeding and sire evaluation by progeny testing are followed in the Cattle Breeding Farms.

Some of the equipments for setting up of the Frozen Semen and Embryo Transfer Laboratory, Koraput were imported during 1992-93. Orders for import of rest of the equipments have been placed during 1993-94. The consignment of the equipments has been sent by ship. They are expected to reach, and laboratory to be operational, during the year.

Recommendation (Para No. 2.14)

4.3. The Committee note that the total estimated demand for milk in Delhi is about 25 lakh liters per day and both DMS and Mother Dairy are supplying only 10.5 lakh liters of milk per day. Thus, there is wide gap between demand and supply of milk and the average quantity of milk sold during 1992-93 (upto September, 1992) by DMS is just 4.36 lakh liters per day, the Committee do not find any mention in the annual report that how much supply of milk would be increased by opening new milk booths so as this gap may be bridged.

Reply of the Government

4.4. As stated in the report the DMS and Mother Dairy account for around 40 to 45 per cent of the total market share. The NDDB is constructing another dairy in Greater NOIDA with a capacity of 6 lakh liters per day on behalf of U.P. Cooperative Dairy Federation. There is a strong presence of private sector dairies also which are supplying milk to the citizens of Delhi. As such there is no gap in the supply of milk since between the Cooperative sector, DMS and the private sector the demand is fully met.

In so far as opening of new booths is concerned, it may be mentioned that new booths are opened with due regard to the convenience of the consumers and not an exclusive commercial consideration.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE AWAITED

-NIL-

NEW DELHI;
16 March, 1995
25 Phalguna, 1916 (Saka)

NITISH KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

AUTHENTICATED

NITISH KUMAR
Chairman
Standing Committee on Agriculture

ANNEXURE

(*Vide* para 2.53 of Chapter II)

CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO MAKE D.M.S. EFFICIENT

I. Modernisation and overhauling of Machinery

Systematic overhauling of Plant and Machinery has been taken up process by process. All the fifteen Milk packing machines have been overhauled to achieve better sealability of milk pouches. Orders have also been placed for four new milk packing machines and one ghee packing machine. It has also been decided to replace one homogenizer for which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

II. Energy Saving

(i) Solar Water Heating System has recently been commissioned. This is expected to result in an annual saving of Rs. 30.00 lakhs in fuel consumption.

(ii) Two Coal Fired Boilers are being replaced by an Oil Fired Boiler, which is expected to become operational in September, 1994. This will result in efficient operations as there are frequent breakdowns of Coal fired boilers.

(iii) If the power factor is below 0.87 the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking levies a penalty for the inefficient use of electric power. The Capacitor Bank on the power supply has been repaired and the power factor has been stepped up which has resulted in avoiding a monthly penalty of Rs. 5.00 lakhs from April, 1994 onwards.

III. Economies in Packaging

(i) The milk supplied by D.M.S. is packed in pouches made of polythene. Field trials indicated that the size of the pouch might be reduced by 2 cms. Without affecting the strength of the packet. Consequently from April, 1994 the size of the pouch has been reduced by 2 cms. This will result in an annual saving of about Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

(ii) During the distribution process packets get damaged in considerable number and become leaky, thereby resulting in substantial loss.

Trials with better packing material are being undertaken so as to reduce the number of leaky packets.

IV. **Construction/Renovation of Milk Booths**

Funds have been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the renovation of old booths and construction of new ones in the residential areas which have come up recently. Under this scheme, 100 new booths are expected to be ready by October, 1994.

V. **Computerization**

The entire operation is being computerized to ensure accurate and reliable data recording about Quality Control at and SNF contents, weighment etc. From specialised equipments as also to derive cost savings and better utilization of existing man-power and milk processing facilities.

VI. **Organizational Development**

(i) **Study of Distribution System**

A detailed study of the existing distribution System has presently been completed. The remedial measures suggested in the report are under implementation.

(ii) **Review of the Internal Control System**

D.M.S. has been in existence for nearly 35 years and over this period, the operations have increased significantly. However, Internal Control Systems and Procedure have not changed with the growth of the organization. A study has been commissioned to examine the existing internal control systems and procedures and suggest changes for the efficient and smooth running of the organization.

(iii) **Merger of Booths**

Economically non-viable booths are merged with nearby booths. During the period February to April, 1994, 50 booths have been merged with other booths.

(iv) **Rationalization of Routes**

The routes for distribution are being continuously rationalized to avoid overlapping and criss-cross movement so that the available fleet and manpower are used optimally. The following table shows the number of routes operated in the preceding five years.

TABLE-V

S.No.	Year	Number of routes
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	1989-90	111
2.	1990-91	111
3.	1991-92	108
4.	1992-93	107
5.	1993-94	107

APPENDIX-I

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY FIRST SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEPTT. OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING HELD ON 22.9.1994 AT 1500 HRS. IN ROOM NO. 118, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Sub-Committee met from 1520 hrs. to 1600 hrs.

PRESENT

1. Shri Tara Singh – *Convenor*
2. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
3. Km. Pushpa Devi Singh
4. Dr. Bapu Kaldate

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary – *Director*
2. Shri S. Bal Shekar – *Under Secretary*

2. The Sub-Committee took up for consideration the Memorandum No. 2 on Action Taken Replies furnished by the Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying in respect of the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (1993-94).

3. The Sub-Committee decided to include the following 18 recommendations in Chapter II of the Action Taken Report:

[Para Nos. 1.12, 1.16, 1.19, 1.24, 1.25, 1.27, 1.29, 1.30, 1.33, 1.35, 1.38(i), 1.38(ii), 1.42, 1.46(i), 1.46(ii), 2.12, 2.18, 2.20]

4. In view of Government's reply, the Sub-Committee did not desire to pursue recommendation contained in Para 2.6 of their Fourth Report.

5. As the reply of the Government in respect of recommendation at Para No. 2.14 was not satisfactory, the sub-committee decided to include it in Chapter-IV of the Action Taken Report and decided that it should be commented upon in Chapter I and approved the draft Chapter I annexed to Memorandum No. 2.

The sub-committee also decided to place the action taken report as approved by them before the whole committee for their consideration and adoption.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER, 1994 AT 1500 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1615 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Nitish Kumar – *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
4. Shri G. Ganga Reddy
5. Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope
6. Kum. Pushpa Devi Singh
7. Shri V.V. Nawale
8. Dr. Gunawant Rambhau Sarode
9. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
10. Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma
11. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
12. Shri Upendra Nath Verma

Rajya Sabha

13. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
14. Shri David Ledger
15. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
16. Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian
17. Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran
18. Shri K.N. Singh
19. Shri Maheshwar Singh
20. Dr. Ranbir Singh
21. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
22. Shri Som Pal
23. Shri H. Hanumanthappa

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary – *Director*
2. Shri S. Bal Shekar – *Under Secretary*

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT 13TH ACTION TAKEN REPORT

At the outset the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Action Taken Report in respect of Fourth Report of the Committee on the Annual Report of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying as finalized by the Sub-Committee 'C'.

The Committee observed that in respect of replies given to recommendations mentioned in paras 2.3, 2.15 and 2.20 of Chapter II of the Draft Report, the replies were not satisfactory and not sufficiently elaborated. In respect of Para 2.5 containing Ministry's reply, the Committee observed that there was a fall in the target fixed for bull production in 1994-95 as compared to the previous years. The Committee felt that the reasons for the drop in the target has to be sufficiently explained in the reply. Noting that already some schemes for central assistance for Cattle Breeding have been discontinued and also there was drop in the target for bull production, the Committee observed that the reply should explain as to how the Government proposed to meet the demand for better quality bulls.

In respect of reply given in paras 2.17 to 2.19, the Committee observed that the reply did not indicate the alternate arrangements made to provide high quality breed of bulls in view of the fact that the scheme of central assistance for replacement of old bulls had been discontinued.

In respect of reply given in paras 2.21 to 2.23, the Committee noted that inter-ministerial consultation had been initiated to transfer the business relating to draught animal from the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Resources to the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The Committee felt that the reply should indicate the final result achieved out of the consultations with a view to implement the recommendation of the Committee in this regard. The reply, therefore, is incomplete.

In respect of reply given in para 2.35 relating to setting up of Regional Laboratory for weaker sections in the poultry sector, the Committee felt that the reply was incomplete as it was indicated in the reply that only necessary studies had been initiated in the matter. They felt that a complete reply should be given by the Government.

The Committee, therefore, decided to send the Draft Report back to the Sub-Committee 'C' to have a closer examination of all the replies again and to come up with a Revised Draft Report. The Committee also decided to take evidence of the Secretary of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying to seek clarifications on the inadequacies pointed out by the Committee in the proceeding paragraphs in the proceeding paragraphs in the Action Taken Replies submitted by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

** ** ** ** ** **

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE 57TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1994 AT 1600 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'C', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1600 hrs. to 1720 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Nitish Kumar – *Chairman*

MEMBERS

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
4. Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb Tope
5. Shri Sarat Pattanayak
6. Kumari Pushpa Devi Singh
7. Shri Tara Singh
8. Shri Anantrao Deshmukh
9. Shri V.V. Nawale
10. Shri Ganga Ram Koli
11. Dr. Gunawant Rambhau Sarode
12. Dr. Parshuram Gangwar
13. Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma
14. Shri Upendra Nath Verma
15. Dr. R.K.G. Rajulu
16. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
17. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
18. Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran
19. Shri K.N. Singh
20. Shri Maheshwar Singh
21. Dr. Ranbir Singh
22. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
23. Shri Govindrao Adik

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary – *Director*
2. Shri S. Bal Shekar – *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

1. Shri Babu Jacob, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
2. Shri A.K.D. Jadhav, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
3. Shri Banerjee, Executive Director, National Dairy Development Board.

The Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) and read out Direction 58 for their information. He, then, informed the members that the action taken replies on the Fourth Report of the Committee had been considered by the Committee in its 56th sitting on 8th November, 1994 and the Committee had observed that the replies to paras 1.16, 1.25, 1.27 and 1.35 were not satisfactory. In this connection, the Committee had called for evidence of the Ministry for further information on the above paras. The Chairman (AC) then asked the Ministry to give its explanation and, thereafter, reply to the questions of the members.

Replying to observations in para 1.16 Joint Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, started saying that the Government had produced 344 bulls in the year 1992-93 and 357 bulls in 1993-94 against the actual target of 296. The target fixed for 1994-95 was 300 bulls. On being asked why the target for the year 1994-95 had been reduced after having achieved a production of 357 bulls in 1993-94, the Ministry replied that it has to look at the quality of the bulls and that the production of 357 bulls in 1993-94 was not considered to be a sustainable one.

In reply to a query as to whether the Ministry thought that 300 to 400 bulls is sufficient for the whole country, the representative of the Deptt. of Animal Husbandry & Dairying stated that the targeted production of the Central Government is 300 bulls; the State Government produces 6,600 bulls per year and the Bull Mother Farm of the NDDB produces 575 bulls per year *i.e.* a total of 7,000 bulls are produced by the Central Government and State Governments. Besides this production, the private sector produces 22,000 bulls per year. When asked about the cost of production and whether any economics have been worked out for the production of bulls by the Central Government, the representative of the Government stated that 509 lakhs have been spent in the year 1993-94 and a comprehensive attempt is now on in the form of formulating a breeding policy for the country. It was further clarified that the last policy was formulated in 1966 and that a survey should be conducted on the requirement of high quality bulls. The Committee desired to know the other functions of the Central farms about farm producing quality bulls with particular reference to the farm at Alamadi situated on 1500 hectares of land and having less than 100 heads of cattle but a

huge overhead expenditure. The representative of the government stated that the target of this farm was 30 bulls and he promised to give a written reply to all the other points raised by members.

On a question on the success rate of insemination the Ministry informed that insemination for conception is 40% effective and 60% is waste. The success rate depends on the health of the animal and other factors but it certainly has to go up which is a part of overall development process. He assured the members that he would give further details of insemination in writing.

Referring to Para 1.25, the Committee sought to know the alternate arrangements made by the Ministry to provide high quality breed of bulls in view of the fact that the scheme of Central assistance for replacement of old bulls had been discontinued. The Committee was informed that a component of the earlier scheme for the replacement of old bulls had been discontinued. In the new scheme termed National Bulls Production Programme which started in 1993-94, the assistance was on 50:50 basis. In this scheme, there are various components which should take care of the needs of bulls production including the replacement of old bulls. The State Governments are being assisted to buy good quality cows in the farm which induces the production of more bulls in an indirect way. On the question of the types of indigenous breed the State Governments are adopting and state-wise details of production of bulls and the specific reason for trying to gradually delete foreign breeds like Holstein and Jersey, the Committee were informed of the names of Gir, Kankrej, Hariana & Sahiwal breeds which were identified for assistance to the State Governments.

When enquired about the status of the issue of the transfer of business on draught animals from Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources to the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, the Committee were informed that the matter of transfer was taken up with the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources did not agree with the proposal. The clarification given by them was that the subject of animal and human energy always went together. They also said that they were concerned with the aspect of animal energy and power only and that they would not be entering into the area of genetic improvement of the animal. The Joint Secretary further clarified that presently the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources was considering some improved models of bullock-carts and they have entered into the area of fibre reinforced plastics and pneumatic tyres for bullock-carts.

When asked whether the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying had got any programme to evaluate how much draught animal power that was to be developed and how far we have succeeded in this attempt. The Committee were

informed that a study had been launched to find out the success of the development of draught animal power with reference to Agriculture and it was expected to be finalised in another three months.

When the Committee wanted further clarification on the action taken for setting up of a Regional Laboratory in poultry farming for weaker sections, the Joint Secretary stated that the State Governments had been addressed in this regard and the matter would be examined after replies were received from the State Governments. The Committee enquired as to whether the Department was aware that the NCDC which financed a lot of poultry projects had sanctioned 19 poultry projects to the Government of Maharashtra and whether the Department has a system by which it could have a constant co-ordination between the projects sanctioned by the NCDC and the regional laboratories in different villages. The Joint Secretary clarified that there was no such information with the Government and it would make efforts to approach the NCDC and collect the information.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE MINUTES OF THE 64TH SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE 'C' ON DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING HELD ON 19TH JAN., 1995 AT 1100 HOURS IN ROOM NO. 118, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Sub-Committee met from 1100 hours to 1230 hours.

PRESENT

1. Shri Tara Singh – *Convenor*
2. Dr. Bapu Kaldate
3. Km. Pushpa Devi Singh
4. Shri Som Pal
5. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
6. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
7. Dr. Ranbir Singh
8. Shri Uttamrao Deorao Patil
9. Shri D. Pandian

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Roli Srivastava – *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.D.T. Achary – *Director*
3. Shri S. Bal Shekar – *Under Secretary*

The Sub-Committee took up for consideration the Revised Action Taken Replies submitted by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying in respect of the recommendations contained in the IVth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (1993-94) and approved Draft Chapter I of the Action Taken Report placed before the Sub-Committee without any modification.

The Sub-Committee then decided that the Draft Report as approved by them may now be placed before the main Committee for adoption.

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY FIFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1995 IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'A', PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1520 hrs. to 1530 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Nitish Kumar – *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri D. Pandian
3. Shri Sarat Pattanayak
4. Shri Tara Singh
5. Shri V.V. Nawale
6. Shri Upendra Nath Verma
7. Shri Zainal Abedin
8. Shri Ram Tahal Chaudhary

Rajya Sabha

9. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal
10. Dr. Bapu Kaldate
11. Shri David Ledger
12. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann
13. Shri S.K.T. Ramachandran
14. Shri K.N. Singh
15. Shri Som Pal
16. Shri Satyanarayana Dronamraju

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Roli Srivastava – *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri P.D.T. Achary – *Director*
3. Shri S. Bal Shekar – *Under Secretary*

The Committee took up for consideration the following Draft Reports and adopted them without any modification:

(i) Draft Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee on the Annual Report 1992-93 of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, as finalised by Sub-Committee 'C'; and

(ii) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

The Committee then authorised the Chairman to present the reports on behalf of the Committee to the Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* Introduction of the Report)

Analysis of Action Taken by Government on the 4th Report of Standing Committee on Agriculture (10th Lok Sabha)

I.	Total number of Recommendations	21
II.	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government (Nos. 1.12, 1.19, 1.24, 1.25, 1.27, 1.29, 1.30, 1.33, 1.35, 1.38(i), 1.38(ii), 1.42, 1.46(i), 1.46(ii), 2.12, 2.18, 2.20, Para 2 at page 17	
	Total	18
	Percentage	85.6%
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies (Para No. 2.6)	
	Total	1
	Percentage	4.8%
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (Para Nos. 1.16, 2.14)	
	Total	2
	Percentage	9.6%
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies are still awaited	NIL